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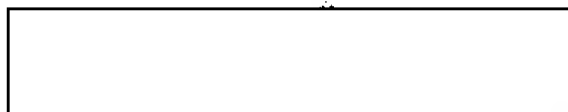
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Soviet Economic Aid Extended to Countries
in and around the Persian Gulf, 1968-1973

Million US \$

	<u>Total</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Total	1,180.3	304.5	140.6	80.1	251.1	215.0	189.0 a/
Afghanistan	255.5	126.7	--	2.8	5.0	121.0	--
Iran	419.8	177.8	--	54.4	--	--	187.6
Iraq	365.4	--	120.7	22.5	222.2	--	--
Jordan	5.5	--	5.5	--	--	--	--
Somalia	23.6	--	--	--	23.6	--	--
Syria	84.3	--	--	--	0.3	84.0	--
Yemen (Aden)	25.1	--	14.4	--	--	10.0	0.7
Yemen (Sana)	1.1	--	--	0.4	--	--	0.7

a. Preliminary data.

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Soviet Economic Aid Deliveries to Countries
in and around the Persian Gulf, 1968-72 a/

	Million US \$
	<u>1968-1972</u>
Total	<u>653.5</u>
Afghanistan	93.0
Iran	358.3
Iraq	46.7
Jordan	0
Somalia	11.8
Syria	122.7
Yemen (Aden)	6.8
Yemen (Sana)	14.2

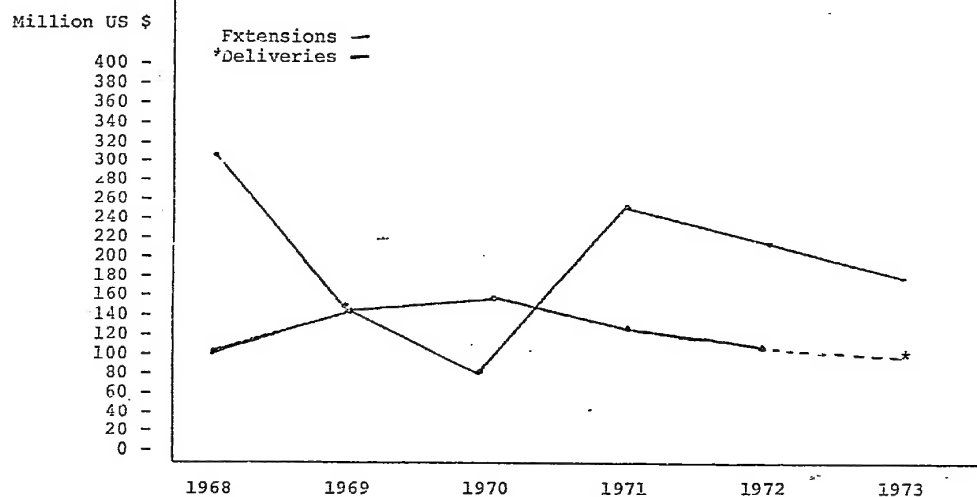
a. Estimates of economic aid deliveries in 1973 will be
available on 18 January 1974.

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Soviet Economic Aid Extended and Delivered
to Countries in and around the Persian Gulf,
1968-73



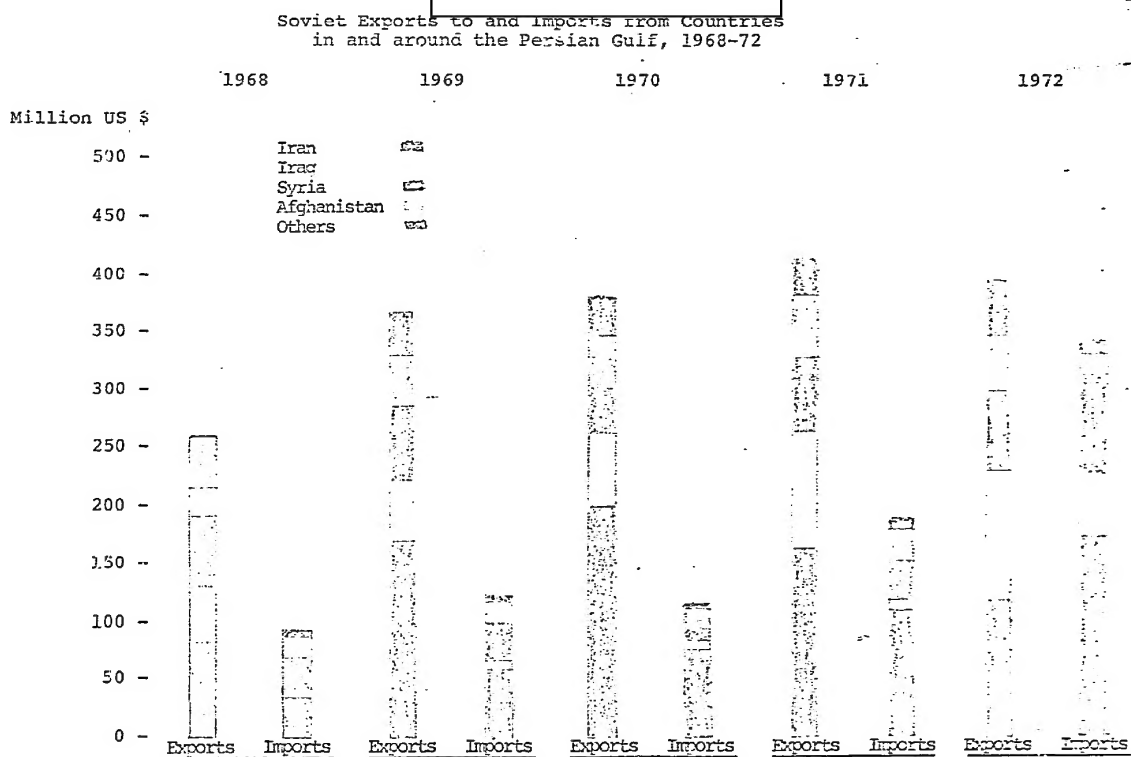
* Estimate of economic aid deliveries in 1973 will be available on 18 January 1974.

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Soviet Exports to and Imports from Countries
in and around the Persian Gulf, 1968-1972 1/

	Total		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Total	1,814.0	889.6	254.4	97.8	365.1	131.6	383.1	129.2	421.3	168.1	390.1	342.9
Afghanistan	220.9	171.6	39.7	31.0	44.8	30.6	40.0	34.3	50.3	38.4	46.1	37.3
Bahrain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	707.9	438.9	88.1	40.1	161.6	56.4	187.8	69.1	154.8	113.2	115.6	162.1
Iraq	403.6	94.0	50.8	4.1	67.7	4.7	66.0	4.6	110.1	6.1	109.0	74.5
Israel	0.3	Negl.	--	--	0.3	Negl.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	22.1	0	3.4	--	4.3	--	7.1	--	6.6	--	0.7	--
Kuwait	77.9	1.1	15.0	--	15.3	--	10.8	0.3	19.3	0.8	17.5	--
Oman	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	25.9	0.2	3.9	--	4.6	0.2	6.9	--	6.0	--	5.4	--
Somalia	29.1	6.0	3.6	0.1	2.1	Negl.	3.1	0.4	6.1	2.0	14.2	3.5
Syria	264.9	171.7	42.1	20.9	47.8	37.3	46.4	19.2	57.7	29.3	70.9	65.0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen (Aden)	23.4	1.2	1.4	--	6.9	1.0	4.8	0.2	2.4	Negl.	7.9	Negl.
Yemen (Sana)	38.0	4.9	6.4	1.6	9.7	1.4	11.1	1.1	8.0	0.3	2.8	0.5

1. Data are from the official Soviet Trade yearbook. Ocean freight and insurance costs are excluded.



Soviet Military Aid Extensions to Countries
in and around the Persian Gulf, 1968-1973

	Million US \$						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,836</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>550</u>
Afghanistan	107	--	--	--	107	--	--
Iran	421	--	40	135	180	66	--
Iraq	297	8	45	55	25	14	150
Somalia	25	5	--	6	14	--	--
Syria	942	75	--	40	125	302	400 ^{a/}
Yemen (Aden)	37	7	5	5	10	10	--
Yemen (Sana)	7	5	2	--	--	--	--

- a. Estimated value of military equipment delivered to Syria,
following the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli War on
6 October 1973.

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Soviet Military Aid Deliveries to Countries
in and around the Persian Gulf

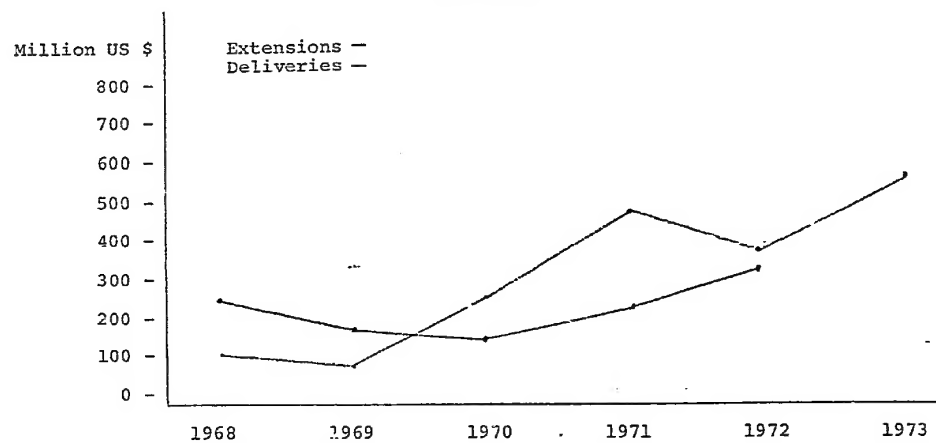
Million US \$							
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,131</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>331</u>	a/
Afghanistan	191	30	30	20	10	11	--
Iran	308	50	60	50	75	73	--
Iraq	295	100	50	33	30	60	--
Somalia	23	4	5	7	1	6	--
Syria	370	35	35	50	100	150	--
Yemen (Aden)	26	2	4	4	5	11	--
Yemen (Sana)	8	5	1	2	--	--	--

a. Estimates of military aid deliveries in 1973 will be available 18 January 1974. Preliminary analysis indicates they be more than twice the total of 1972.

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Soviet Military Aid Extensions and Deliveries
to Countries in and around the Persian Gulf,
1968-1973



Estimate of military aid deliveries in 1973 will be
available on 18 January 1974.

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Military Personnel from Countries in and around
the Persian Gulf Trained in the USSR a/

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,205</u>	<u>1,320</u>	<u>2,110</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>1,780</u>	<u>b/</u>
Afghanistan	350	350	500	400	400	--
Iran	--	--	110	40	10	--
Iraq	250	290	370	230	225	--
Somalia	260	170	350	260	450	--
Syria	215	210	220	190	530	--
Yemen (Aden)	--	160	160	105	145	--
Yemen (Sana)	130	140	400	400	20	--

- a. Data refer to the number of persons departing for training but not necessarily completing training. Numbers are rounded to the nearest five.
- b. Totals for 1973 will be available on 18 January 1974.

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Soviet Military Technicians in Countries
in and around the Persian Gulf a/, 1968-1973

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
TOTAL, b/	<u>2,125</u>	<u>1,415</u>	<u>1,730</u>	<u>2,070</u>	<u>2,580</u>	<u>c/</u>
Afghanistan	450	200	160	160	200	--
Iran	15	15	30	30	30	--
Iraq	200	320	320	400	500	--
Somalia	250	180	250	300	400	--
Syria	1,100	500	750	800	1,140	--
Yemen (Aden)	10	100	120	180	210	--
Yemen (Sana)	100	100	100	200	100	--

- a. Minimum estimates of the number of persons present for a period of one month or more. Numbers are rounded to the nearest five.
- b. Totals include some East European military technicians.
- c. Totals for 1973 will be available on 18 January 1974.

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Soviet General Purpose Naval Force Deployment Levels
In the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean, 1968-1973*

I. High, Average and Low Deployment Levels of Soviet
Naval Forces

A. Mediterranean Sea

The dramatic buildup of the Soviet Mediterranean Squadron which began in 1964, and was stimulated in great part by the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, continued through 1971 when the size of the squadron stabilized at an average level of about 50 units. This force has fluctuated in size due to normal rotating or the deployment of additional ships during a crisis. During the Yom Kippur War in the final quarter of 1973, the Soviet naval force there temporarily increased to an all time high of 94 general purpose units. Following the war, the Soviet deployment level in the Mediterranean has gradually returned to about the same level as that of two years ago.

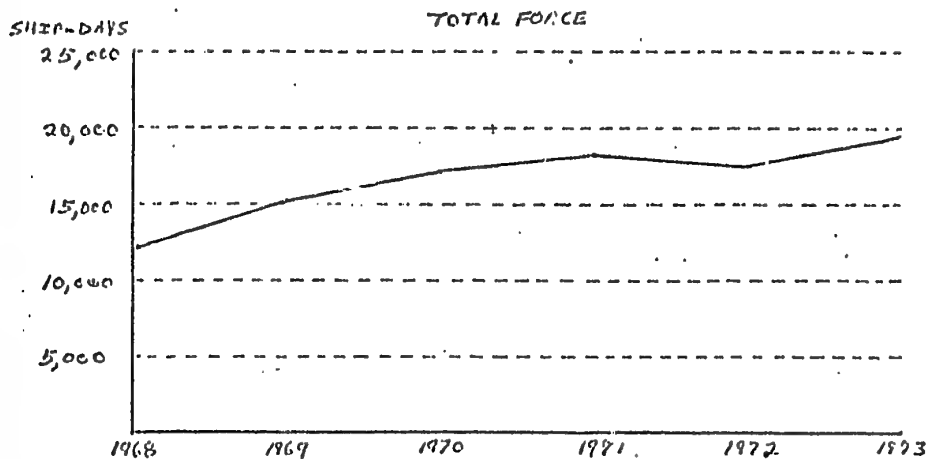
The following graphs illustrate the development of the Soviet Mediterranean Squadron since 1968. This development is first expressed in the conventional ship-days format. Then it is portrayed in terms of high, average, and low deployment levels: High--the largest number of surface combatants, submarines, and support ships present at any one time during the year;

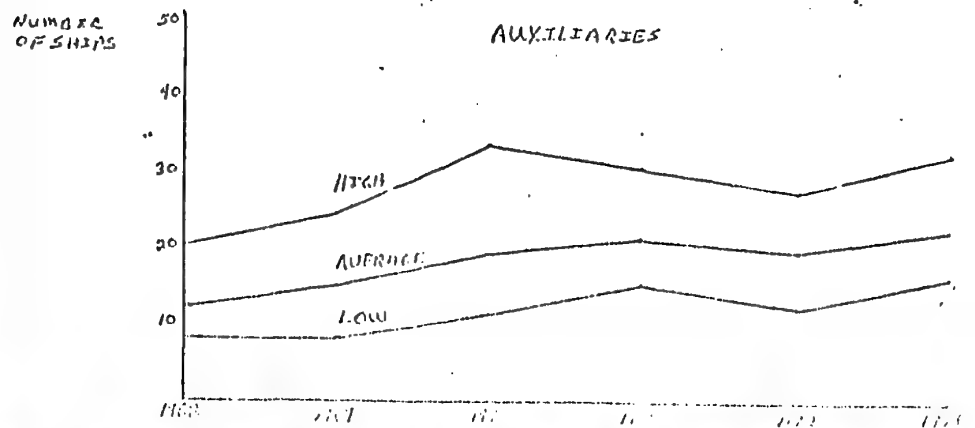
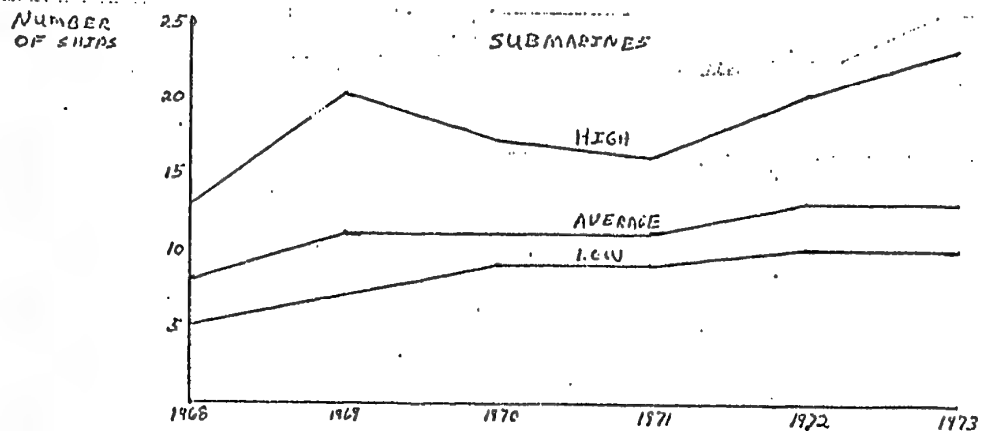
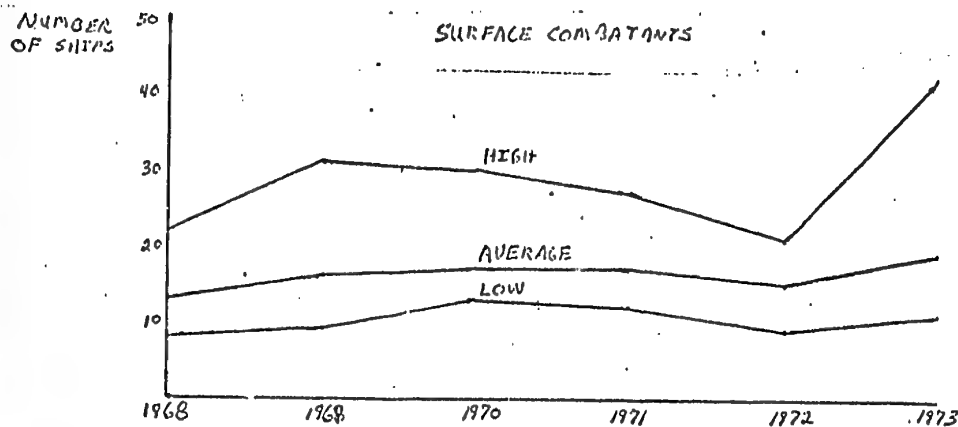
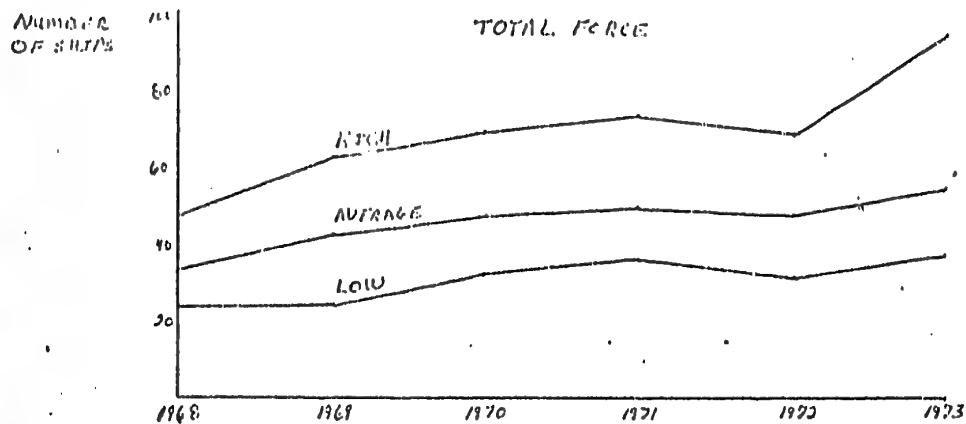
* General purpose force deployments do not include ballistic missile submarine, oceanographic, and space support operations.

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Average--the average number of surface combatants, submarines and support ships present during the year, rather than the average of the high and low figures; and Low--the smallest number of surface combatants, submarines, and support ships present at any one time during the year.

Soviet General Purpose Naval Force Deployment Levels In The Mediterranean Sea, 1968-1973





B. Indian Ocean

The Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean began in March 1968 with the deployment of a goodwill contingent of four ships. Goodwill visits continued as a principal objective of Soviet operations in the Indian Ocean until 1970 and the average Soviet naval force level there continued to gradually increase.

There was a general slump in Indian Ocean deployment levels from the conclusion of exercise "Ocean" in the spring of 1970 until the outbreak of the India-Pakistan War in December 1971. During the crisis the Soviet naval force in the Indian Ocean had reached a total of 22 units, 45 percent of which were major combatants and submarines. Although units of this force departed the Indian Ocean by late February and early March of 1972, the total number of Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean did not markedly decrease. This was because the Soviets sent eleven ships to Bangladesh to assist in harbor clearing operations. These operations included up to six minesweepers and ten miscellaneous auxiliaries. The presence of these harbor clearing units contributed to a 1972 high of 23 general purpose naval units in the Indian Ocean. Of these, however, only 13 percent were major combatants and submarines, whereas 30 percent were minesweepers and 57 percent were auxiliaries. Since the mine removal craft in Bangladesh were small and not directly involved in the Soviet naval "presence" elsewhere in the Indian Ocean, they have been frequently excluded from the totals of Soviet deployments in the Indian Ocean.

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During October 1972, the Soviets began work to set up a naval support facility in Berbera, Somalia. A combination barracks and repair ship was moored there and used to support the construction of the improved port facilities, a Soviet naval communications station, and reportedly a military airfield. Other Soviet warships were in Berbera on a routine basis.

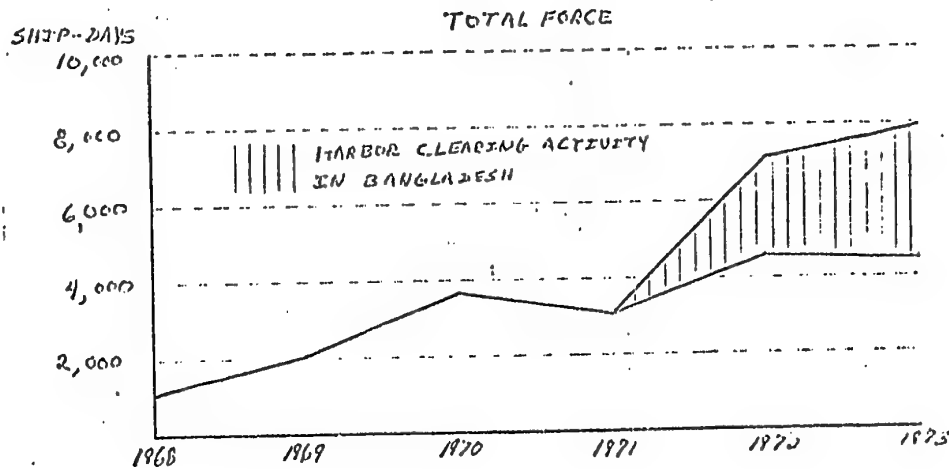
The fluctuations of Soviet naval forces in the Indian Ocean appear to be directly related to US naval initiatives during various crises. During both the India-Pakistan war of 1971 and the recent Yom Kippur War, Soviet naval units entered these waters after major US carrier task forces had been deployed there. In 1973, the aggregate number of Soviet naval units in the Indian Ocean reached a new high in response to the deployment of the USS Hancock and a carrier task force there in late October. In December 1973, when the Soviet augmentation of their Indian Ocean naval force was complete, a peak of 30 general purpose naval units was reached. Of the 30 units counted in the high, 10-12 units were already in the Indian Ocean conducting long term special operations in Bangladesh or Somalia. Only ten units of the total force were major combatants or submarines-- the same number of major combatants and submarines present during the India-Pakistan War.

Soviet naval activity in the Persian Gulf has involved only a small part of the force deployed in the Indian Ocean. The Soviets have yet to conduct a naval exercise in the Persian

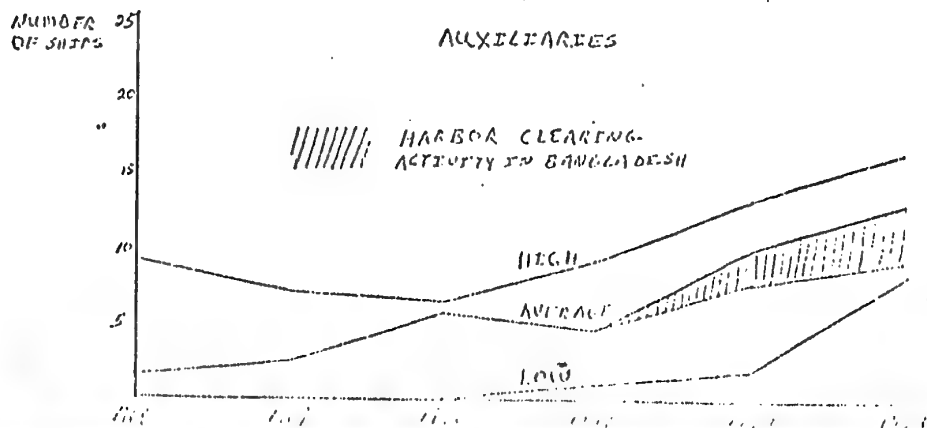
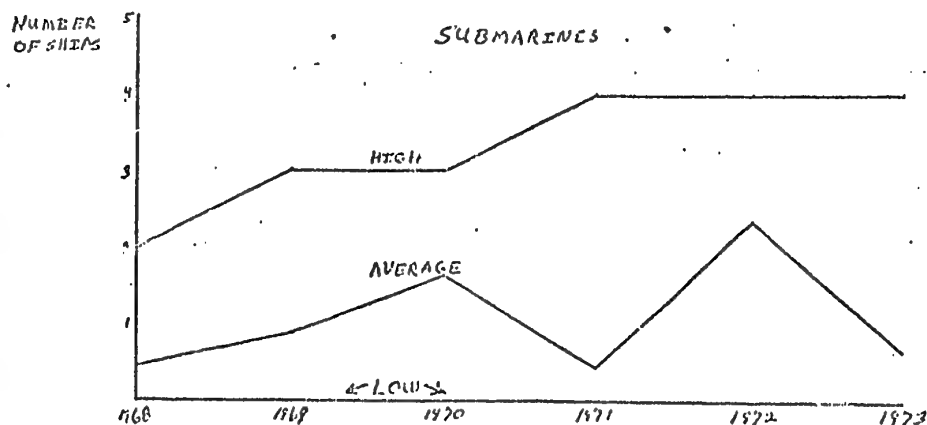
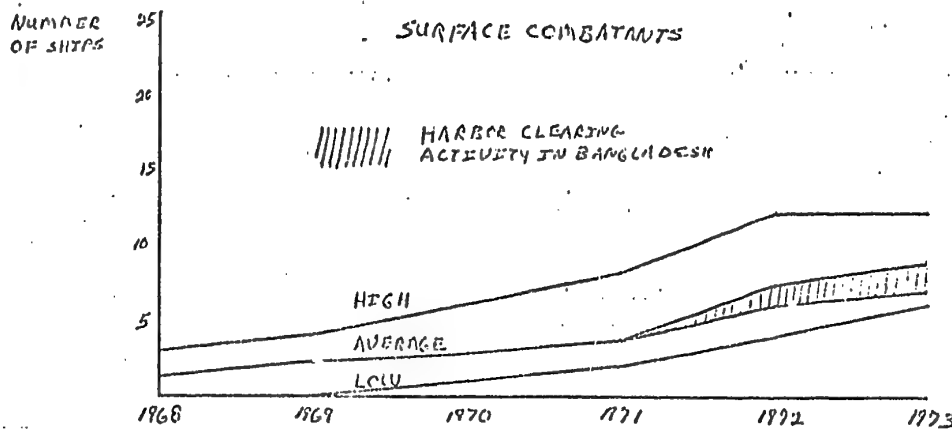
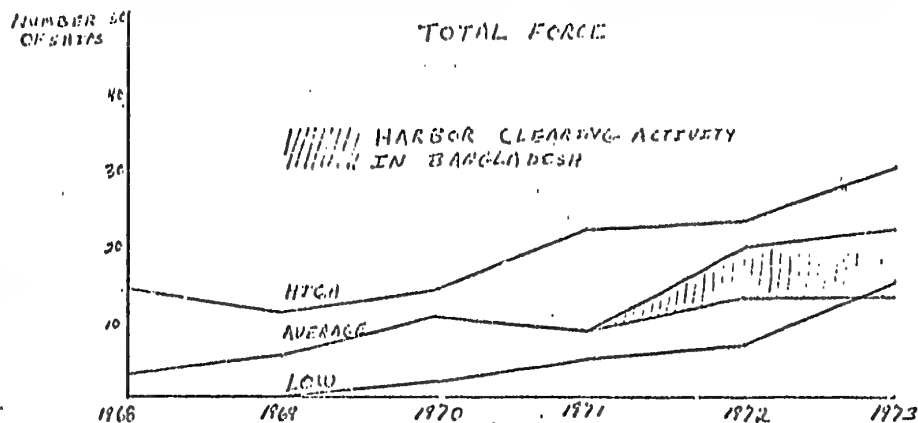
Gulf, and only one tenth of the Indian Ocean port calls are conducted in the Persian Gulf.

The following graphs illustrate the growth of Soviet naval deployments to the Indian Ocean since 1968:

Soviet General Purpose Naval Force Deployment
Levels in The Indian Ocean, 1968-1973



Soviet General Purpose Naval Force



Normal Profiles* of
Deployed Soviet Naval Forces

- A. Mediterranean Sea During the past year, the normal profile of the Soviet Mediterranean Squadron has been some 19 surface combatants, 12 submarines, and 24 auxiliaries. The surface combatant portion of this force normally included two cruisers or surface-to-surface missile equipped ships, four surface-to-air missile equipped destroyers, eight gun-armed destroyer or destroyer-escort size units, two mine craft, and three amphibious ships. The submarine contingent usually included one or two nuclear powered attack units of either the C or V class and eight to ten diesel powered attack submarines of which one was usually a cruise missile unit. The auxiliary force normally included 17 miscellaneous auxiliary support units, three naval-associated merchant tankers, and three intelligence collectors.

* Excludes ships responding to the Yom Kippur War crisis and those present during normal rotation of units.

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B. Indian Ocean In 1973 the normal profile of Soviet naval units conducting routine operations in the Indian Ocean was one gun-armed cruiser or missile equipped ship, two destroyer or destroyer-escort sized units, one mincraft, one amphibious ship, a diesel submarine, and six auxiliary support ships (including one naval-associated merchant tanker). The two escorts appear to be based in the Indian Ocean.

In addition last year, there were normally 11 other Soviet naval units in the Indian Ocean conducting special operations. These units included a combination barracks and repair barge at Berbera, Somalia, and a force of three mincraft and seven miscellaneous auxiliaries conducting salvage operations in Bangladesh.

The following tabulation summarizes Soviet port visits in the Mediterranean Sea since 1968. During this period, port visits in the UAR accounted for over 85 percent of the total for the Mediterranean as a whole and port visits in Syria made up most of the remainder.

Soviet Port Visits in the Mediterranean Sea*

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973**</u>
Algeria	16	17	19	21	23	24
France	0	0	4	2	1	3
Italy	2	5	2	3	2	9
Libya	0	1	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	13
Syria	35	40	36	25	51	45
Tunisia	0	3	0	2	2	0
UAR	136	504	522	499	335	-
Yugoslavia	17	9	3	6	6	11
TOTALS	206	576	589	506	420	-

* The totals reflect every entry of each Soviet naval ship into a foreign port but do not reflect the duration of the visits which varied from one day to over 18 months. Port calls by oceanographic research and space event support ships are included in the totals because the data available for 1968 through 1971 are not broken down by ship type.

** Soviet port visits in Egypt have not yet been totalled, although Soviet ships were in Alexandria, Port Said and Mersa Matruh on a virtually continuous basis through 1973.

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The following table depicts the pattern of Soviet port visits in the Indian Ocean region since 1968. The large increase in visits to Somalia since 1971 reflects the USSR's development and use of the port of Berbera for naval support. Most of the remaining port visits in the Indian Ocean--particularly those by combatants--were undertaken for diplomatic purposes.

Soviet Port Visits in the Indian Ocean*

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Ethiopia	0	1	1	1	1	1
India	8	2	6	1	4	7
Iran	3	7	0	2	2	0
Iraq	3	8	2	11	14	16
Kenya	5	0	3	0	2	4
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0
Malagasy Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0
Maldives	1	1	0	1	0	1
Mauritius	2	4	17	5	20	11
Pakistan	2	2	2	0	0	0
Seychelles Islands	0	0	0	0	3	0
Somalia	3	13	18	11	38	97
South Yemen	4	13	7	13	12	7
Sri Lanka	4	8	2	2	14	9
Sudan	0	2	0	2	0	0
Tanzania	4	2	2	0	0	0
UAR	3	1	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	2	3	0	0	0
TOTALS	<u>42</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>153</u>

* The totals reflect every entry of each Soviet naval ship into a foreign port but do not reflect the duration of the visits which varied from one day to 18 months. Port calls by oceanographic research and space event support ships are included in the totals because the data available for 1968 through 1971 are not categorized by ship. Singapore is not included in the table because it is a Pacific Ocean port. However, Soviet ships from the Indian Ocean occasionally call there and Soviet naval auxiliaries are overhauled in Singapore's shipyards.